

# THE IDEA



## University of Kentucky

VOL. VII.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.

No. 10.

### LOFTY TRIBUTE PAID TO BOWMAN'S MEMORY

Students and Faculty of S. U. Join in Demonstration of Respect.

### MONUMENT UNVEILED

Tribute to John B. Bowman, regent of State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College from 1865 to 1878, responsible for the location of State University of Kentucky and other educational institutions in Lexington, educator and statesman, was paid Thursday by State's student body and faculty who attended the unveiling and dedication of the monument erected in the Lexington cemetery in his honor.

President Barker presided at the exercises and made a short address at the opening. President Crossfield of Transylvania University delivered the principal address of the day. He had spent much time preparing a paper of his life. He reviewed his work with Bacon College, Hamilton College, State University, and Transylvania University in this paper. By his efforts Kentucky University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College during the session of 1869 and 1870 increased the number of students to 772, which was then the fourth largest group of students in America. Mr. Bowman effected the union of Kentucky University and Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College. He dedicated his life to the raising of funds for this institution. In this he was successful, placing the university on a solid financial basis.

Dr. James K. Patterson being absent, his paper was read by Dr. A. S. Mackenzie. Dr. Patterson showed how the spirit of a man lives after him by instilling into Transylvania University the true spirit of Christianity. He said:

"Regent Bowman was one of the few men who make and leave a lasting impression upon their fellows. He was a fine classical scholar, an excellent teacher, and, above all, of the highest character."

### Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR IN ARMORY DEC. 3.

The young ladies of the Y. W. C. A. have announced that they would hold a bazaar in the Armory on December 3. Many articles of value can be purchased upon this occasion at an economic price.

### NOTICE!

The first meeting of the Graduate Club will be held in the basement of the University Library Friday, November 20, at 8 p. m.

### MIRIAM MULLENS KAPPA ALPHA GUEST

Miss Miriam Mullens, of Texas, national treasurer of the Kappa Delta Sorority, was the guest of the local chapter Monday and Tuesday and was entertained Monday afternoon at Patterson Hall. Miss Mullens made an interesting report of the Pan Hellenic Association which met in New York, to the members of the Kappa, Kappa Gamma, Alpha XI Delta, Alpha Gamma Delta and Chi Omega Sororities who were invited to meet her.

Tuesday morning Miss Mullens visited the university, and left Wednesday afternoon for Cincinnati, where she will continue her inspection, which began in Texas last September.

### DETERRENT FORCES IN LIFE OF THE STUDENT

Dr. R. T. Foster Decries Commercialism in American College Athletics.

### OPPOSE FRATERNITIES

Dr. R. T. Foster, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., addressed the public in State University Chapel Thursday night. His address was confined to the theme of "Scholarship and Success."

The speaker said at the beginning of his speech that the subject would be: "Don't Let Your Studies Interfere With Your College Work," a line which he had found on the wall of a college student. Dr. Foster began with the modern college of America, which he declared was on trial. He made an extensive outline of the American system of athletics, declaring it was exclusively on a business basis and did not benefit that large number of students who needed proper exercise to build strong men of college students.

Dr. Foster has traveled through Europe, and spent some time in England, where he became imbued with the English idea of athletic sports, which he has exemplified at Reed College.

#### Opposed to Fraternities.

Following the question of athletics, he proceeded to make some remarks concerning college fraternities and sororities. According to his opinion, such society organizations did not help those who really should become better acquainted with society matters.

The conclusion of his speech touched upon statistics of successful men and their scholarships. He showed that scholarship in college was the greatest of all assets to a successful life.

### KENTUCKY WILL MEET TENNESSEE TEAM

State Will Leave Home for First Time in Years for Turkey Day Game.

### CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Kentucky and Tennessee have defeated every southern team so far this season that either have met. Tennessee has played Vanderbilt, Alabama and Sewanee, all having been defeated. They are now looking forward to another merry scrap on Thanksgiving Day, when our Wildcats go to Knoxville. Auburn, Tennessee and Kentucky are the only teams undefeated, and by coming out victorious in this game, State has a claim to southern championship honors. We have shown that our scoring machine was as great as any in the South, for State and Auburn both made 19 points against Mississippi A. and M. Auburn beat Vanderbilt 6-0, while Tennessee could beat "Vandy" by only two points. With Park, Bailey and Thompson back in the game, our chances of a victory will be greatly increased.

Our line is in good shape and will be able to withstand the line plowing of Lindsay or Rainey. They held the big Van Aiken, Abel and O'Brien for three downs on the one-yard line at Purdue.

Tennessee claims to have the dope on us indirectly. We can claim the same of Purdue, but a more direct source may be found for Purdue, and we will demonstrate to Tennessee that indirect dope goes for naught.

However, the team needs our support in this great game. Eight men will fight their last battle as wearers of the Blue and White. Can we not in some way show them that we are willing to sacrifice something in order to win this game?

The team will leave next Tuesday night. One thousand students should be there to see them off.

### FRESHMEN DEFEAT DANVILLE 'DUMMIES'

The Freshman team of the University won its game with the Deaf and Dumb School at Danville Saturday by a score of 47-6. This is the first time that the "Kittens" have been scored against. A forward pass and a long end run were responsible for the score, although the Kittens held the Danville boys for three downs on their half-yard line before it was finally crowded over. The Freshmen put in four substitutes in the last quarter.

LOUISVILLE CLUB MEETS FRIDAY AT NOON IN JOURNALISM ROOM.

### PURDUE'S ATHLETIC SYSTEM IS DEFINED

Methods Employed Are Slightly Different From Those Used Here.

The system of handling athletics at Purdue University is entirely different from that employed at this University and others in this section of the country. The Athletic Committee at Purdue is composed of twelve men. Six of these representatives are chosen from the faculty and the others on the committee are students, two seniors, two juniors, one from the sophomore and one from the freshmen classes.

In connection with this board an athletic director is employed, and under his direction are the coaches. Three men are employed as coaches at Purdue. Smith, head coach, played tackle on one of the big eastern teams several years ago.

Class athletics there are handled in the following way: Each man who makes the class team is allowed to wear his numerals, but to retain them he must come out each year and defend them, although it is not necessary that he make the team in order to defend his numerals already made in years previous.

### UNIVERSITY MEN ATTEND MEETING

Members of "Ag" and Experiment Staff Spend Week at Washington

Meetings of the various associations in agricultural work at Washington, D. C., were attended by members of the faculty of State University and of the Experiment Station staff. Prof. J. D. Turner, in charge of the Feed Commission of Kentucky, went to Washington for a meeting of the feed commissioners of the various states, and William Rodes, chemist in the soil and fertilizer department, left Monday to meet with the American Society of Agricultural Chemists at Washington.

Thompson Bryant, representative of the Extension Department of the Experiment Station, has just returned from attending a meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at Washington. Also George Roberts and E. J. Rumey have returned after attending the sessions of the American Society of Agronomists.

CADET HOP IN ARMORY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21. GET TICKETS FROM DEAN HAMILTON

NOTICE, BASKET BALL GIRLS.

There will be a meeting of all girls interested in basket ball held in Prof. Melcher's room Friday at 12 o'clock.

### STATE SMOTHERS FALLS CITY ELEVEN

Last Home Game for Wildcats Easy—Crippled Team Wins 42-0.

### U. OF L. TEAM WEAK

The Wildcats, although badly crippled, celebrated their last appearance on Stoll Field this year by making monkeys out of the University of Louisville, defeating them by the score of 42 to 0. The Falls City team came to town with hopes of breaking their losing streak at the expense of the Wildcats, but were badly disappointed, as the score shows.

The most encouraging part of the contest from the State standpoint was the work of McCauley at half-back and George R. Smith at center. Both of these men have been watching most of the games from the sidelines, getting their first real chance in Saturday's contest. They both played star football, getting a touchdown apiece and spoiling several Louisville plays before they were well started.

The game was not of a startling nature by any means, both teams resorting to old-fashioned football, end runs and line plowing composing the basis of attack of both teams. Only three of State's forward passes worked, but all were good for big gains, the first one going for a touchdown. Louisville only tried it once and failed then.

The Wildcats took the Cardinals off their feet and had them beaten in about three minutes of play, when Schander took a forward pass over for the first touchdown. The Louisville bunch tried hard and for a few minutes after the next kick-off showed flashes of form, but at no time did they come up to expectations.

The Blue and White team scored once in the second and third quarters and three times in the last period. Tuttle got two touchdowns, McCauley, Scott, Schander and Smith one each. Scott kicked all the goals. Tuttle, Scott, Hite and Schander were State's chief ground gainers. It was Tuttle's last appearance on Stoll Field and he was a demon both in offensive and defensive play. Hite, playing out of position, also played a fine game.

Smith taking Bailey's place at center, was on the job from start to finish. His passing was good, and on the defense he was in every play. His recovery of a fumble by Ford gave State its last touchdown.

The Daniels family and Ford played the star game for the Cardinals. Ford's kicking was good, and with better interference would have showed up better. Foster, who played a star game here two years ago, showed streaks of his old-time form but

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did nothing spectacular. The line-up:  
State. Louisville.  
Wright ..... Merriweather  
Left End. .....  
Crutcher ..... M. Daniels  
Left Tackle. .....  
Corn ..... Blunk  
Left Guards. .....  
Smith ..... R. Daniels (Capt.)  
Center. .....  
Petrie ..... Grant  
Right Guard. .....  
Downing ..... J. Daniels  
Right Tackle. .....  
Schrader ..... Dwyer  
Right End. .....  
Hite ..... McCaleb  
Quarterback. .....  
McCauley ..... Foster  
Right Half Back. .....  
Tuttle ..... Ford  
Left Half Back. .....  
Scott (Capt.) ..... Pontius  
Fullback. .....  
Substitutions—State: Birk for Petrie; Hedges for Hite; Hite for Hedges; Zerfoss for Wright; Thompson for Birk; Hedges for Hite; Hite for McCauley. University of Louisville: Osorio for Blunk; Levi for Dwyer; Dwyer for Pontius; Smith for Merriweather; Taylor for Levi.  
Touchdowns—Schrader, McCauley, Scott, Tuttle (2), Smith.  
Goals from Touchdown—Scott 6.  
Referee—Baker, of Ohio Wesleyan.  
Umpire—Hedges, of Ohio State.  
Head Linesman—Hargrave, of Yale.  
Time of Periods—Fifteen minutes.  
Score by periods—State: 7, 7, 7, 21;  
University of Louisville, 0, 0, 0, 0.

Funny some people can't take their medicine without grumbling. A Louisville paper Sunday accuses the Wildcats of playing dirty football. At Cincinnati and Lafayette nothing but the highest praise was heard concerning the conduct of the team both on and off the playing field. In the incident referred to in the paper was the first of its kind that has occurred on Stoll Field this year, and from several sources of information, including the aforesaid Louisville paper, was started by a Louisville player.

Saturday's contest with Louisville brought State's total to 312 points against our opponents' 70. Of the oppositions 70 points, 40 were made by one team. Tennessee has played one more game than we have this year, and her point total is 351 to 31.

Vanderbilt has had the same coach for eleven years, and in the ten years previous to this she won the southern championship eight times, lost only two games to southern colleges, tied with Yale and the Navy, and won from the Carlisle Indians when they were in their prime.

The State Freshies in five games with some of the best school teams in the State have scored 254 points to 6. They meet the Tennessee Freshies on Stoll Field here Thanksgiving Day, but no data on the Tennessee yearlings can be obtained.

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**"AFTER THE BALL."**

"After the Ball," in which America's foremost stars, Mr. Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon, are featured, will be shown at the Ben Ali next Monday and Tuesday, with daily matinee. No expense has been spared to make this offering the greatest human document ever offered in the silent drama. It abounds in heart touches, dainty comedy and a series of the most death-defying sensations ever known.

The work of Kelcey and Shannon surpasses all former legitimate stage productions they have been seen in. Prices 15 and 25 cents.

**GEORGE EVANS' MINSTRELS.**

"Honey Boy" Evans will bring his new minstrel production to the Ben Ali next Wednesday, matinee and night. For this, the seventh year of stellar minstrelsy for the "Honey Boy," he promises a production new in its entirety. There will be a new scenic frame for every feature of the program, new costumes, new musical numbers and new songs. In short, it is the aim of the little minstrel to each year make a new offering for the time-honored American entertainment.

The big company contains such sterling minstrel players at Arthur Rigby, Sam Lee, John J. Rogers, Leroy "Lasses" White, Tommy Hyde, Eldon Durand, James Mehann, William H. Thompson, Jim Doherty, Master Paul Van Dyke and Eddie Cupero's big concert band and orchestra. It promises to be a representative collection of all that is best in minstrelsy and to warrant the "Honey Boy" using the phrase "Seventh Year of Positive Supremacy."

**KELLERMAN PICTURES.**

Announcement is made that the opening performance at the moving picture feature, Annette Kellermann in "Neptune's Daughter," will take place at the Ben Ali Thanksgiving matinee and night and Friday matinee and night.

This photo-play met with an enthusiastic reception in New York, and was indorsed by every critic as an exceptional picture. The story deals with the Land of Make-Believe, and for two hours and a half one wanders from one beautiful scene to another, while the creatures of this mystic land unfold a tale that might well have come from the pages of Hans Christian Anderson.

Annette Kellermann as "Neptune's Daughter" dives, swims, dances and fences and does some remarkable acting. As the principal figure in this romantic drama of land and sea, of the realms of the immortal King Neptune and the mortal King William, Miss Kellermann is ever on the screen. Prices 15 and 25 cents.

**GET YOUR LYCEUM TICKETS  
FROM MISS GRADDY IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.**

M. Pisgah says the only banking some fellers do is in the pool room; we say the only three-ball combination some fellers ever see is the one in front of a "hockshop" and the only thing some ever put in a pocket is their hands.

**BIRMINGHAM ALUMNI  
HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING**

The Birmingham Chapter of the Alumni of K. S. U. held a business and social meeting Saturday evening, October 25th, at the home of Mr. Henry Wurtele, with a fair attendance.

The chapter has lost heavily in membership during the past year, but the remaining members are very enthusiastic and take an active interest in the proceedings.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

J. Miles Sprague, B. M. E., '07, President; H. J. Wurtele, B. C. E., '04, Vice-President; A. B. Haswell, B. M. E., '11, Secretary and Treasurer.

Among the new men who have recently located in this vicinity and who were present at the meeting were Hendricks Lytle, B. C. E., '11, and William Hodgkins, B. E. M., '13.

During the past year they have been holding informal social meetings at the homes of the various members at which affairs concerning the University are freely discussed.

The American Iron and Steel Institute, at which the heads of the leading iron and steel factories of this country were present, held its annual meeting in Birmingham, October 28, 30-31.

At this meeting one of the most interesting papers was read by Mr. Frank G. Cutler, B. M. E., '01, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the subject of which was "The Use of Steam Turbines for Various Purposes." Mr. Cutler was recently elected a member of the institute.

Recently several disparaging remarks concerning athletic conditions

the University appeared in the Birmingham paper, which the local chapter took exception.

**HISTORY NOTES.**

McHenry Holbrook, of the class of 1914, has entered the banking house of George H. Burr & Co., Rookery Building, Chicago. He writes: "I am finding the work I pursued in the History Department of great service in my present position."

One of the committees reporting at the next session of the Kentucky Educational Association will treat the teaching of history in grades. Prof. Tuthill is chairman of this committee.

The Ohio Valley Historical Association will hold its next meeting November 25 at Charlestown, W. Va. Prof. Robertson, of Berea, will read a paper on social conditions in the mountains of West Virginia and Kentucky.

Additional subjects chosen by the Seniors in History are as follows: Miss Annabel Grainger, the Teaching of History in the Sixth Grade; Miss Natalie M. Wood, A Legislative History of Prohibition in Kentucky; Mr. J. H. Coleman, Our Southern Boundary Line; Mr. L. W. Grady, Our Western Boundary Line; Mr. A. H. Johnston, Kentucky's Electoral Vote.

Jack—"Miss Schlitzberger bought three boxes of face powder this morning."

Tom—"Yes, the Germans are using a lot of powder these days."

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### SCHOLARSHIP AND THE UNIVERSITY.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an account of the address delivered in State University chapel by Dr. R. T. Foster, President of Reed College, Portland, Ore. Dr. Foster presented an important message to his audience upon that occasion.

The Idea desires to approve the three fundamental principles of his theme. There are many, however, who will take exceptions to this position. It is not, therefore, offered with the expectation of hearty and universal approval.

It is taken as a conclusive fact that Dr. Foster is a scholar of wide experience and in the judgment of The Idea an apostle of advanced ideas in American universities.

The American university is in its infancy. It is now passing through a great crisis. The question is often asked, does a college education prepare men for their life work? Dr. Foster in endeavoring to answer this confined his remarks to "scholarship and success" with the underlying subject to a sentence he had found upon the wall in a room of a college student. The handwriting on the wall was: "Dont let your studies interfere with your college work."

A scholar is one who acquires the rudiments of knowledge. A university is an aggregate of colleges but rather a place where universal knowledge is acquired. Then the shibboleth of every university should be to educate every student in the fundamental phases of knowledge.

Dr. Foster's first position was that intercollegiate athletic activities were seriously at fault, in that they were conducted as a business and did not educate the student who most needs physical education.

The Idea makes no attempt to discourage intercollegiate athletics, but is convinced that a reform should be made. All spectators enjoy football contests. Victories and defeats often have desirable effect upon the whole student body, but the real question is whether the physical weakling, who needs athletic training, receives the exercise he needs, except that his lungs get while "rootin'" for the home team, which he is not strong enough or well enough equipped to make. The strong man is coddled and at times is made the hero of the hour, only to be forgotten in turn for some other hero of later achievement.

The solution for such a problem could be reached by requiring all students as nearly as possible to enter college athletics. They would be educated and developed physically, while the strongest could be prepared for intercollegiate contests. The Nation's need is strong men, mentally and physically, and college athletics will develop men physically.

The chief purpose of Dr. Foster's argument was to prove that every department related to the university should apply to the whole student body. Every educational institution in the states should be exclusively democratic. The Military Academy at West Point has the honor of being the most Democratic of all American institutions.

Dr. Foster made the statement that when any social event was ever held at Reed College, every student was invited. Without further explanation one can readily understand that the question of college fraternities and sororities is solved in that institution.

The Idea is aware that the college "frat" has many members and loyal supporters. But is the underlying principle in accordance with the basis of the foundation of our educational system and the laws of the land. It must be admitted that college secret societies are undemocratic. Generally speaking, any member defends his "frat" brother at the hazard of an outsider. If such organizations are justifiable they should prove to be a valuable asset to the American university.

According to Dr. Foster, only those who were socially educated were given membership, leaving the bulk of students exempt from many social events. Man is a social being and will always select his associates according to his surroundings. Merit and achievements should be the countersign of a university, yet at the same time secret societies are filled with those selected according to the "cut of their coat and what people think of their parents." The same societies are the refuge of many who make the college, to a certain extent, a pleasing winter resort, with not even expectation or visionary dream of scholarship.

The aim of a university should be to train men for life in its many walks, and if it is to succeed this aim must be fulfilled. The reason that the college student has diminished in the estimation of some, is that

weaklings have been permitted to graduate.

President Foster gave statistics that he had compiled to show that those who had made high grades had many times the average chance to succeed in life. The practical side of college life is of some value however, it must be built about a curriculum and a thorough knowledge of the text as the first prerequisite of scholarship.

\*\*\*\*\* barker in side shows.

\*\*\*\*\* HUM OF THE GADFLY \*\*\*\*\*

### THE NEWS IN RIME.

(With apologies to Puck.)

Bryn Mawr profs adopt a rule  
To prohibit cutting classes;  
Oregon has an athletic field  
Used only by the lassies.  
Vandy's freshies wear green caps  
Which plainly tell the tale,

And "Ole Miss" boys  
Give up some joys,  
Join hands and buy a bale.

An athletes' frat has been installed  
In the South at Texas U;  
It's just like ours and the things re-  
quired

Are the same that we must do.  
Wisconsin has a home-coming day  
So everyone can meet again;  
At Montreal  
The Freshmen all  
Knit socks for their fighting men.

The Freshman class of Southwest-  
ern University has elected as their  
president a W. J. Bryan. It pains  
one to think how the original but not  
only "W. J." must envy that name-  
sake of his.

Because they planned their colors  
on a chorus girl in a burlesque show  
while celebrating a football victory,  
some Georgia Tech students have  
been censured. Instead, they should  
have been complimented for their  
good judgment in putting their colors  
where they were most needed.

In spite of the fact that it is more  
than a year until leap year, when the  
girls begin reminding us how easily  
two can be made one, we wish to ask  
that if Ben Ali and Ada Mcade were  
to be "made one," would they live in  
the Opera House?

A Western college recently an-  
nounced a try-out for the position of  
school yell-leader, and twelve men ap-  
plied. The eleven who failed to land  
the job might possibly make good as

when a Louisville player tore his  
jersey so that he had to change jer-  
seys on the field, he showed regular  
full-back form.

"Professor—You are late this morn-  
ing."

He—"I stopped for an idea."

Professor—"Well, I have an idea—"

He—"You have?"

Professor—"—that you are going to

flunk on account of tardiness."

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# Mechanical and Electrical

## DR. MACKENZIE'S ADDRESS TO M. & E. SENIORS

The editor takes pleasure in presenting here, Dr. Mackenzie's address to the Seniors in the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. We believe that the subject is one of universal importance, and while Doctor Mackenzie, with admirable adaptability, has lent to his words the authority and accuracy of an expert engineer, this message of his master mind is essential to every student in common.

**"WHAT IS RESEARCH?"**  
(By A. S. Mackenzie, Dean of Graduate School.)

Gentlemen: Any man, however exalted in the social or professional world, may well deem it an honor to be invited to address the Senior class of the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering connected with the State University of Kentucky. Gladly did I accept the invitation to appear before you, partly because my heart goes out in sympathy with the noblest aspirations of every earnest young Kentuckian, and partly because at all times I stand ready to co-operate with Dean Anderson in the splendid work which he is achieving year by year, a work whose richest harvest will appear long after Dean Anderson has shuffled off this mortal coil.

It seemed to me, as Dean of the Graduate School, that for your brief consideration no more appropriate theme could be chosen than "What is Research?" It is the special business of the Graduate School to encourage the spirit of research, a spirit which is sure to meet a hearty response among all students who desire to be more than mere figureheads.

Some men are like sponges. They readily absorb what they read in a text-book, but they never give out anything that is their own. The sponge type of man may achieve a high standing in his classes, but he has no initiative, no real love of exploring the unknown, no constructive imagination, no breadth or depth of vision. This type of man is not really educated, for he is incapable of research.

I. In the first place, **WHAT IS THE RELATION OF RESEARCH TO EDUCATION?** In my judgment the answer is simple, even if a little startling. The sole aim of true education is research. Competent teachers are engaged in nothing else. Constantly they are studying the peculiarities of each student; constantly they are devising suitable methods of instruction; constantly they are striving to develop and guide the individuality—the God-given talent—of each student under their care. All teaching must be on a personal basis. The teacher who is not progressive cannot induce others to progress. No subject is at a standstill. Every subject is overshadowed by hundreds of unsolved problems. Hence all progress involves research, and the teacher who cannot engage in this sort of work is an imposter who ought to be laying bricks or driving mules.

Even young children, if properly encouraged, can solve problems for themselves. It is silly to suppose that children cannot think and reason, and that they can only be taught facts. Facts in themselves are as dead as yesterday's newspaper. They are of value only so far as they become a part of our daily living. When students come in contact with a real teacher, his personality will breathe forth the spirit and the charm of investigation. When real teachers are at work it will no longer be true that some students have little power of helping themselves, little desire to learn about things, little if any power of observation, little desire to reason on what they see or hear or read. No longer will they be destitute of the sense of accuracy and satisfied with any performance however slovenly. The real student, like the real teacher, is inquisitive as well as acquisitive. He will have the pluck and the patience to go behind the facts in order to discover the causes.

In short, education is research and nothing else. It is a practical means of moulding men not simply to make a living but to live, not simply to enjoy life but to accomplish something worth while as a token that they really do live. Learning is merely a stepping stone to education. The attainments of a student—and every true teacher is a student—are nothing as compared with a genuine delight in study and ability to do independent

work. Delight in study is inborn in all healthy young people. They are eager to become acquainted with what is new and true. Under careful training, delight in study impels them not merely to become acquainted with facts but to seek their explanation, to search and search and search. This is research; this is the goal of education.

II. Let us highly consider **THE EVOLUTION OF RESEARCH**. Evolution involves the question of beginnings and development. No matter what be the subject of inquiry, we are driven to the conclusion that physical rather than material causes are fundamental in directing the development of things human. Intellect has been the really active agent in every branch of endeavor. Even if we do not forget Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, Lord Kelvin—one of my instructors in natural science—and a few others, it is generally the case that the investigator of the laws of nature is seldom the inventor who applies these laws.

The truth is that we never really know the beginnings of any invention or of any discovery, because beginnings are prehistoric. Who was the man that made the first bow and arrow?

The stupendous genius of this unknown inventor will not be forgotten if we remember that he was the pioneer whose work is now visible in the wonderful tools and weapons of today. Who was the man that first made use of fire? Whoever he was, he was the forerunner of every phase of metal working, the first engineer.

Century after century must have passed between those primitive tribesmen and the men whose civilization is revealed by the hieroglyphs of Egypt and the cuneiforms of Babylonian. When writing was invented, when spoken language became visible, the barbarism of tribal life gave way to the organization of national life. Abstract geometrical reasoning commenced, and astronomical observations were recorded.

In other words, strange though it may seem, the development of abstract ideas preceded—in large measure—the concrete knowledge of natural phenomena. When we consider that in the geometry of Euclid the science of space was brought to such logical perfection that even today its teachers are not agreed that it can be greatly improved upon, we feel that the ancient Greeks were not far from the beginning of natural science.

With instruments more and more precise, the astronomical observations of the early Babylonians were carried on, first by the Greeks, and then by the Arabs, and yet there was but little insight into the true relation of the earth to the solar or stellar system.

These early observers were close, very close to the truth. That space is infinite is an unexpressed axiom, tacitly assured by Euclid and his successors. Combining this with

consideration of the properties of the triangle, it would be seen that a body

of any given size could be placed at

such a distance in space as to appear to us like a point.

Hence, a body as large as our earth, which was known to be a globe when the Phoenicians navigated the Mediterranean, if placed

in the heavens at a sufficient distance,

would look like a star. The obvious

conclusion that the stars might be

bodies like our globe, shining either

by their own light or by that of the

sun, would have been a first step to

the understanding of the world as a

whole. Probably Aristarchus of Samos was the only man mentioned in an

ancient history who believed that the

earth revolves on its own axis as well

as around the sun.

Physical science had made some headway when men knew something about the properties of metals, and the extraction of them from their ores. The first approach to a correct method seems to have been made by Archimedes, who worked out the law of the lever, reached the conception of that center of gravity, and demonstrated the first principles of hydrostatics. For fifteen centuries after the death of Archimedes, little progress was made, although great universities had been founded in Italy, Spain, France, and Britain. Every one could feel the rush of the wind, or see the water boil, or hear the thunder roar, but no one thought of investigating the forces at work.

In the evolution of research no century is more important than the fifteenth, because it pointed the way toward all the achievements of the twentieth century. Leonardo da Vinci, the Italian painter, was also the first practical engineer of his time. He was the first man after Archimedes to make a distinct advance in developing the laws of motion. He was born too soon; the world was not ready to listen.

Shortly after him was born another Italian, the great navigator whose courage and intellect were to make known a new world. It was Columbus who gave to commercial enterprise that impetus which was one of the factors in revolutionizing the thoughts of mankind.

Copernicus appeared soon after Columbus. After Aristarchus, the great Greek philosopher, he was the first to demonstrate the world-system. Though he mentions other Greek thinkers, oddly enough he has not a word to say concerning Aristarchus, his only predecessor.

These achievements along with the invention of printing mark the dawn of the modern era when liberty of thought in Europe awoke the inhabitants of all this whirling planet. Up to the middle of the seventeenth century research was undertaken by a few great minds, each working alone.

Men of science learned to work together when the Royal Society was founded in London and the Academy of Science in Paris. Among the first work of these two bodies was the invention of a mathematical method which as a means of advancing exact science may be classed with the invention of the alphabet as a means of promoting social progress. No serious advance could be made in the application of algebraic language to the expression of physical phenomena until it could be so extended as to express variation in quantities as well as the quantities themselves. This extension, worked out independently by Newton and Leibnitz, may be regarded as the most important conception in exact science. With it the way was opened for the accelerated progress of the last two centuries.

III. Two points we have already discussed—the relation of research to education, and the evolution of research. In conclusion, let us look a little more carefully at **SOME OF THE ENGINEERING PROBLEMS** that await those who are interested in research, and I trust that I may include all of you young gentlemen in this roll of honor.

1. The first problem is the complete conquest of the air. Few of us perhaps are aware that a flying machine was built and operated more than two centuries ago, long before the French balloon was devised. The inventor was a Brazilian named Father Bartolomeo de Gusmas, the chief spiritual adviser of King John V of Portugal. Applying for a patent in 1709 he declared that he had solved the problem of aerial navigation, and that his machine was capable of travelling at the rate of two hundred miles a day. The inventor rose easily into the air, kept his machine for a time under perfect control, and then for several minutes kept it motionless in the air, a feat that none of the modern machines has attempted. Both at Lisbon and in the National Library at Paris are to be found descriptions and drawings of the machine—not a balloon—invented by Father Bartolomeo. The people believed he was in league with the devil. They wrecked his machine and he had to leave the country.

The present European war indicates clearly that for scouting purposes aeroplanes are far superior to cavalry. It is evident that the time is coming when light traffic, such as the transport of mails and parcel post, will be taken from the railway and given to efficient monoplanes or biplanes. A government mail aeroplane will no doubt ultimately be able to leave New York and reach London thirty-six hours later.

Two improvements are necessary before aerial navigation becomes popular. A safe workable and reliable flying machine must be based upon the principle of dissociating the stable vertical suspension in the air, if required, from horizontal locomotion through it. Such a machine must be capable, first, of rising vertically in the air in a dead calm, and remaining suspended in it apart from any question of horizontal locomotion through the air. Second, it must be so constructed that no possible breakdown or failure in the engine or in any part of the gear will endanger the lives of the passengers. These conditions will no doubt involve a considerable reduction in the ratio of weight carried to power developed in the motor.

One of the chief advantages connected with aerial as opposed to all other forms of locomotion is that increased speed will not involve great increase of power. Every well-informed engineer knows that an enormous increase of power is necessary to gain a very moderate increase of speed in ocean navigation. Thus, if a steamer with a given horsepower will run at 14 knots an hour, when we double that horsepower we may only succeed in driving her 16 knots more or less—that is, the doubling of the horsepower will give only one-seventh additional increase in speed. In aerial locomotion the conditions are radically different. Thus, if an aeroplane with a given horsepower will run at 50 miles an hour, with less than double that horsepower it will be likely to run 100 miles. The vital problem, however, is how to attain stable suspension in the air.

2. Another engineering problem is the further conquest of the water. Marine engineers have been devoting themselves to gain increased speed by a continual development of the locomotive power. No doubt improve-

ments in engines, boilers, screws, economy of fuel and so on, are all very desirable. But what is the one vital problem I venture to suggest that the key to the whole question of progress in marine navigation lies in the diminishing of fluid resistance. At present, as we increase the propulsion power we pile up extra resistance to meet and swallow it.

The governing factor in all water propulsion is fluid resistance. Every one knows that the torpedo is designed for fluid propulsion. I am informed that it requires about 100 H. P. to drive a torpedo at from 25 to 30 knots an hour. A torpedo is about the size of a mature porpoise, an animal which can easily make 25 or 30 knots with an expenditure of about 1 H. P. or 2 at the most. If a porpoise had to develop the power required to drive a torpedo, it would rapidly burn up the tissues of its body.

(Continued on Page Six.)

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